

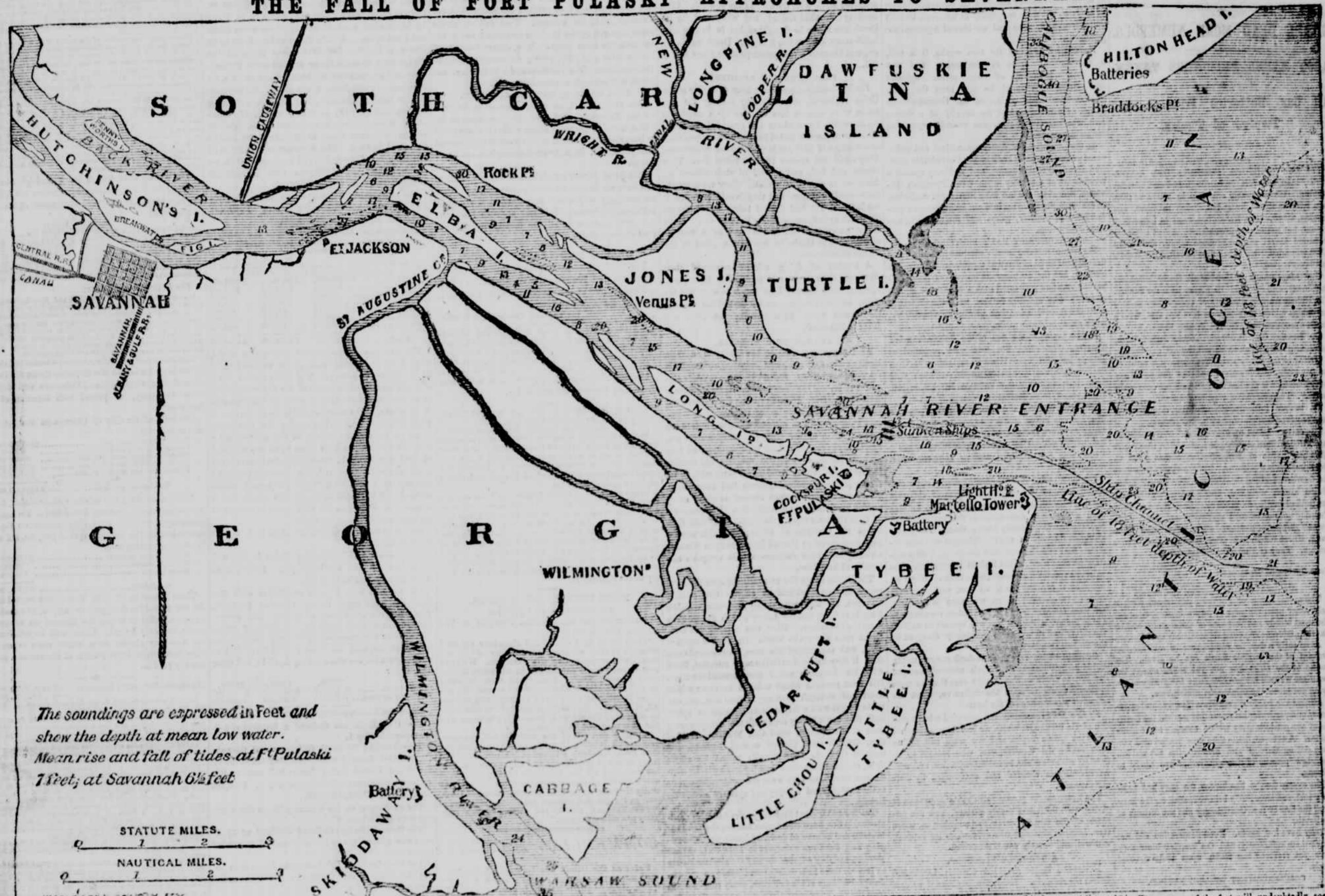
# New-York Tribune.

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## THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI—APPROACHES TO SAVANNAH.



### THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI

#### DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT

The Fort Surrendered on Friday Afternoon

#### THE WALLS BREACHED

#### THE FORT RIDDLED BY THE PARROTT SHOT

Over 1,000 Shells Exploded Within It

#### ONLY FOUR OF THE ENEMY WOUNDED

*Postscript Monday, April 14, 1862.*

A flag of truce went up to Craney Island this afternoon, and brought back two Norfolk papers. They were taken to headquarters, and, although containing the important information of the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski, an effort was made, in accordance with the policy that prevails here, to keep even good news from the representatives of the press. I am, however, able to give you a substance of the glorious news, as published in the *Savannah Republican*.

The Republicans say, substantially, that it learns with deep regret that after a gallant defense against odds most superior, Fort Pulaski surrendered at 2 p.m. yesterday, the 11th. Corporal Law of the Pulaski Guards, who did not leave for Thunderbolt until after the flag was hauled down, brings the intelligence of the sorrowful event. The surrender was unconditional. Seven large breaches were made in the south wall by the Federal battery of eight Parrot guns at King's Landing. All the barbette guns on that side were dismounted, and also three of the casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing on that point. Three balls entered the magazine, and a blank burst was made in it.

The balls used were coaled, and were propelled with such force that they went clear through the walls at nearly every fire.

Col. Olmstead, who was in command, telegraphed on the previous evening that no human being could stand upon the ramparts for even a single moment, and that over 1,000 large shells had exploded within the fort.

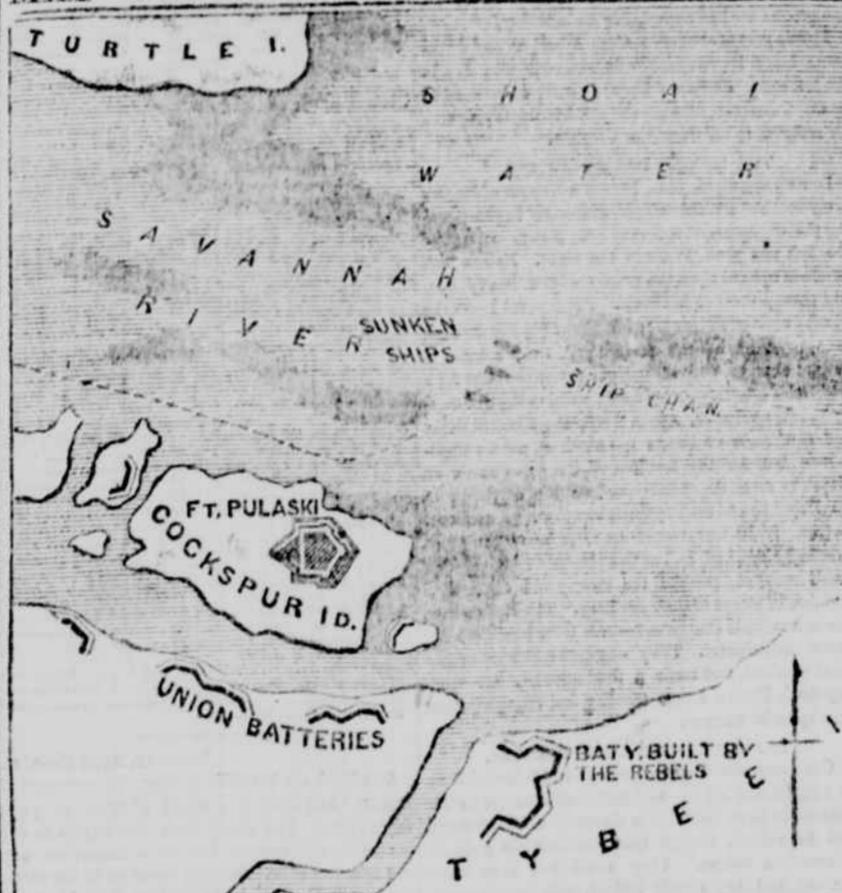
The *Republican* publishes the above as a postscript to a part of its edition, and makes no comments, nor gives any particulars as to the number of men and officers in the fort at the time of the surrender. It says, however, that none of its defenders were killed, and but four wounded.

#### SKETCH OF FORT PULASKI

We reproduce Dr. Russell's description of Fort Pulaski, which he visited on the 1st of May, 1861:

It is said that "fools build houses for wise men to live in." Be that true or not, it is certain that "Uncle Tom" has built strong places for his enemies to occu-

### MAP SHOWING THE UNION BATTERIES



cumulated and bearing on the approaches. The fort, which is simply encircled, is covered by a Redan surrounded by a deep ditch, inside the parapet of which are granite platforms ready for the reception of guns. The parapet is thick, and the sharp and countermortars are faced with solid masonry. A drawbridge affords access to the interior of the Redan, whence the gate of the fort is approached across a deep and broad moat, which is crossed by another drawbridge. As the Commodore entered the Redan, the guns of the fort broke out into a long salute, and the band at the wharf in boats. A guard was on duty at the landing—tall, stout young fellows, in various uniforms, or in rude tunics, in which the Garibaldini red shirt and felt slouch hat predominated. They were armed with smooth-bore muskets (date 1851), quite new, and their bayonets, barrels, and locks were bright and clean. The officer on duty was dressed in the blue frock-coat dear to the British Linesmen in days gone by, with brass buttons, embazoned with the arms of the State, a red silk waist, and plumed kepi, and straw-colored gauntlets. Several wooden bats, with flower-gardens in front, were occupied by the officers of the garrison; others were used as hospitals, and were full of men suffering from a variety of mild type. A few minutes' walk led us to the fort, which is an irregular pentagon, with the base line or curtain *face inwards* and the other faces

as the Colonel's quarters, and before sunset the party were steaming toward Savannah, through a channel full of leaping sturgeon and porpoises, leaving the garrison intent on the approach of a large ship, which had her sails aback off the bar, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, but which turned out to be nothing more formidable than a Liverpool cotton ship. It will take some hard blows before Georgia is driven to let go her grip of Fort Pulaski. The channel is very narrow and passes close to the guns of the fort. The means of completing the armament have been furnished by the stores of Norfolk Navy-Yard, where between 700 and 800 guns have fallen into the hands of the Confederates; and if there are no colonels among them, the Merrimac and other ships, which have been raised, as we hear, with guns unlimbered, will yield up their Dahlgren's to turn their muzzle against their old masters.

The following is compiled from the latest information in regard to the fort and its armament:

#### FORT PULASKI

Fort Pulaski guards the city on its sea approaches. It is built on Cockspur Island, 18 miles from Savannah, at the mouth of Savannah River. The site of the fortification was selected by Major Habcock of the United States Engineer Corps, about 26 years ago, but it was not till 1831 that the work of erecting the present massive masonry fortification was commenced in earnest. In that year Captain (now General) Moultrie took charge of its construction. The fort was finished a few years ago, at a cost of \$900,000. The fort is of polygonal form, covering several acres. Its walls are 40 feet high, and present two falls on the sea approach, with ranges of fire radiating at opposite angles. The fort is mounted on the front and flank sides for one row of guns, under bomb-proof casemates, with an additional tier of guns open or en barbette.

The salient points and flanking approaches on the rear of the work have embrasures for heavy cannon, but are thoroughly covered by emulating musket loop-holes, which renders a landing or escalade extremely hazardous to an enemy. The full armament of the fort consists, in the lower tier, of sixty-five 24-pounders (iron pieces), and the upper tier of fifty-five 24-pounders, four 10-pounder flanking howitzers, one 13-inch mortar, twelve 8-inch columbiads, and seven 10-inch mortars—in all one hundred and fifty guns. The columbiads are heavy and very destructive weapons of long range, and adapted to use spherical shot or shell. They are capable of an elevation of one hundred and eighty degrees, and a vertical fire of five degrees, depressed to thirty-six degrees elevation.

The interior of the fort is well supplied with massive furnaces for heating shot, officers quarters, soldiers barracks, and an immense supply of shot, powder, and muskets. A wide ditch surrounds the work, which, when dry, can be used by the sharpshooters, or could, if necessary, at the approach of an enemy, be easily flooded. Beyond the ditch is a glacis or inclined bank, which is emulated by the guns from the lower or casemate row of the fortification. The full war garrison of the fort is 800 men, but one-half that number could hold it successfully against a very large force. Vessels of any considerable size, in beating up the channel to Savannah, are obliged to approach within 70 yards of the fort, and at this point many guns of large caliber can be made to converge their fire.

It covers a larger area than Fort Sumter, but has one tier of guns less.

The capture of the fort will undoubtedly soon be followed by the capitulation of Savannah. The only obstacle to our advance is

#### FORT JACKSON

This is a small work, built on a low marsh, four miles from Savannah, on a site near the bend of the river, and commands important points on the channel, on the interior line of fortifications. It is built of heavy brick masonry. Its armament consists of 24-pounders (iron guns), three field-pieces, five 8-inch howitzers, one 10-inch mortar, and one 8-inch mortar. It cost the Government \$80,000.

On Jan. 3, 1861, two weeks prior to the passage of the Ordinance of Secession by the Convention of Georgia, Fort Jackson and Pulaski were seized by the State troops, by order of the Governor.

#### SAVANNAH

The excellent Map of Savannah and its approaches, which we publish above, is from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, engraved by G. Woolworth Colton.

Savannah is the largest city, and the chief commercial port Georgia. It is situated on the right bank of the Savannah River, 18 miles from its mouth, 100 miles W. S. W. of Charleston, and 188 miles E. S. E. from Milledgeville. The site of the city is a sandy plain, elevated about forty feet above low water mark. It is regularly laid out, with wide but unpaved streets. At every other corner there is a public square, usually circular or oval in shape, planted with the Pride of India tree.

Among the public buildings are the City Exchange, Theater, Courthouse, State Arsenal, Artillery Armory, Lyceum, Oglethorpe Hall, St. Andrew's Hall, and Custom-House.

The city has fourteen Protestant and two Catholic churches, one synagogue, five banks, and a public library. A monument has been erected in Johnson square to the memory of Gen. Green, and another to the memory of Pulaski. Savannah is the center of a very extensive system of railroads, to wit:

The Central connecting Macon with Savannah, 102 miles; the Waynesborough and Augusta, 53; the Milledgeville and Eatonton, 39; the South-Western, 50; the Muscogee, extending from Columbus to the South-Western, 71; the Macon and Western, 101; the Western and Atlantic, 140; the Georgia, 170; the Athens Branch of the Georgia, 40; the Washington Branch of the Georgia, 17; the Rome Branch of the Western and Atlantic, 20; the Atlanta and LaGrange, 80; the East Tennessee and Georgia, 82—making the total length of these railroads 1,055 miles.

The harbor of Savannah is one of the finest on the Southern coast, and the river is navigable by steam-boats to Augusta, about 230 miles from its mouth. Vessels of fourteen feet draught can go up to the wharves, and those of larger size to Five Fathoms Hole, three miles below the city. The city has hitherto communicated daily by steamers with Charleston, and twice every week with Augusta, excepting a few months in the dry season.

Savannah now enjoys a better reputation for safety than formerly—a result which may be ascribed partly to the improved method employed in cultivating the rice lands in its vicinity.

The population of Savannah in 1860 was 22,900.